37th Year of Publication ★ 20 Paise

RECEIVED ON ... APR 1976

FREE INDIA

Founder: E. R. GOVINDAN

Vol.XXXVII | Madras, Sunday, March 21, 1976 | No. 27

A special photograph of Prime Minister.. Mrs. Indira Gandhi Mrs. Gandhi, in appreciation, has signed a copy of the photograph for Mr. A. Arumugam who took the picture.

DAWN OF NEW ERA!

S. D. SUNDARAM

Listen to the ringing voice of reassurance:
"Fear not, Arise, Hear the call of Emergency !"
With a heart of Steel, rooted in righteous ways,
To mould even meak men as force mighty,
To put an end to Poverty, protect Bharat Land,
To defeat traitors' designs, destroy enemy's power,
To unearth black-money cornered in misers' hands,
Vowed to enliven Motherland with riches' shower,
Dawned on India, New Era of MIGHTY INDIRA,
Adding delight to the heart of MOTHER INDIA !

Law-breakers thrived through legal brains,
Money-makers strived thro' means foul ;
Our Freedom's Treasure won by tears of millions
Was butchered by forces bereft of soul.
To root out these traitors from Nation's soil,
Convert Schemes on Paper as Sinews of Prosperity
Through mammoth co-operation of mass—will.
To ensure peace, plenty and tranquility,
Dawned on India, New Era of MIGHTY INDIRA,
Adding delight to the heart of MOTHER INDIA !

He cunningly crow-catches in party's name
And stealthily corners wealth profuse,
As if to build bridges in contract's name !
If questioned, in open streets he 'll abuse !
To book these thieves and break their might,
And lock them up in the prisons, to throng,
To destroy their designs and bring them to light,
By sound schemes, build life safe and strong,
Dawned on India, New Era of MIGHTY INDIRA,
Adding delight to the heart of MOTHER INDIA !

Noble Souls ! Nehruji and Kamaraj !
No end to their vision for Nation's prosperity !
We yearned for the New Saga of Swaraj,
Bearing fruits of their plans plenty.
As a Mother Cow protecting her calves,
As Valiant Goddess wielding Victory's Sword,
As a glowing Torch on peak of mountains,
With Torch of Twenty Points, lighted by her word,
Dawned on India, New Era of MIGHTY INDIRA,
Adding delight to the heart of MOTHER INDIA !

(*Courtesy: World Stage*)

THUS SPAKE THE MAHATMA

Life is governed by a multitude of forces. It would be smooth sailing if one could determine the course of one's actions only by one general principle whose application at a given moment was too obvious to need even a moment's reflection. But I cannot recall a single act which could be so easily determined.

ASOKA SCENTED BETEL NUT POWDER

Free India

SUNDAY March. 21, 1976

Union Budget

The Union Budget presented by Finance Minister Subramaniam is rightly described as "an expansionary budget geared to growth through higher investment and production".

Never has a Central budget announced so many tax reliefs nor enjoyed such a near unanimous welcome from all sections of the people. The rich people are offered reduction in income and wealth taxes. The working class and the middle classes are enjoying the benefits resulting from concessions in indirect taxes as also from the fall in prices of essential commodities. "The large deficit will not accentuate inflation," the Finance Minister has guaranteed.

The new social security scheme for industrial workers and an ad hoc relief to pensioners are a real help to those sections. The national aim of ensuring sufficiency for all and superfluity for none is kept in view in the preparation of the budget.

"The economy is poised for a surge forward. The emergency and the new economic programme have ushered in a qualitative change in the economic environment. We must take advantage of the favourable factors and inject a new dynamism to programmes of economic and social development."

What Democracy Means To Me

V. V. GIRI

Before India attained independence, we had only one priority to achieve, political feedom; all other issues were relegated to the background. The whole nation stood as one man under the dynamic leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, to free the country from its political bondage.

Steps must be taken to implement the directive principles enshrined in the Constitution that the citizens have a right to adequate maans of livelihood. The Fundamental Rights adumbrated in our Constitution—the right to work, the right to live and all other social security measures for every citizen must be guaranteed.

Twenty seven years of independence have not solved this problem and today about 40 per cent of the people in our country are living below the poverty line. We cannot congratulate ourselves that we have attained political Swaraj unless we provide these people with the basic necessities of life.

Advising social and political workers, Mahatma Gandhi said that whenever you are in doubt or, when the self becomes too much with you, apply the following tests:

"Recall the face of the poorest and the weakest man whom you may have seen, and ask yourself if the step you contemplate is going to be of any use to him. Will he gain anything by it? Will it restore to him control over his own life and destiny. In other words, will it lead to Swaraj for the hungry and spiritually starving millions. Then you will find your doubts and self melting away."

This responsibility to win a certain measure of economic justice to our people clearly rests on our shoulders. We have to keep this in mind constantly.

GLARING DISPARITY

The glaring disparity between the rich and the poor in towns and countryside alike calls for our immediate attention. Mobilization of rural labour should go hand in hand with the providing of facilities to men with small means. This would require a vast network of genuine cooperatives raised and run by thousands of dedicated workers.

Our biggest, and perhaps the most important problem, is unemployment and poverty. We must evolve a bold plan for full employment coupled with rapid economic growth.

What we, therefore need is an action oriented programme with the main accent on fuller utilisation of our resources, particularly in the field of agro-industrial development. A social order cannot be built on the poverty of the millions, for misery produces hate and it leads to violence.

A progressive agriculture and a prosperous industry require a suitable political, social and cultural climate in which futile conflicts do not fritter away the nation's energy.

In the days of the struggle for freedom, Gandhiji gave us the direction : "I shall work for an India in which the poorest shall feel that it is their country in whose making they have an effective voice : an India in which there shall be no high class or low class people, an India in which all communities shall live in perfect harmony."

EMPLOYMENT ORIENTED PROGRAMME

We must heed this warning from the Father of the Nation.

The lands allotted for a network of countrywide pilot projects are those that are left surplus consequent on the implementation of land reforms legislation; Bhoodan lands and waste lands already with the Government. The aim should be to utilise every inch of available land anywhere.

An employment oriented agro-industrial programme to suit conditions in developing countries, should be able to absorb local skills and raw materials and to cater to local markets. The repeated stress on creation of job opportunities for the youth is relevant because the need for stability of our social foundations far transcends the realm of economics.

I gave the formula some time ago: "Every home a cottage industry and every acre of land a pasture." This is not an empty slogan but one which is capable of finding an immediate solution to our gigantic problems of poverty and unemployment.

I am of the view that a single individual in our country who is unemployed is a sad comment on our national planning. I therefore strongly believe that the educational system and economic planning must ensure fullest utilisation of human resources.

COMPULSORY RURAL SERVICE

My suggestion is that boys who have done their matric, should be compulsorily made to undergo training in the art of cultivation, raising of vegetables and fruits, bee-keeping for production of honey, raising poultry, ambar charka, spinning and the like, leather, fibre industry, carpentry, black-smithy, hand-made paper, match making, oil pressing etc.

If this could be accomplished by governments and universities be made to take interest in the scheme, half of the college going population will settle themselves in rural areas to make a decent living.

Similarly, the women-folk in hutments, where 50 per cent or more of the population live below the poverty line, should also be given this training so that they may also be engaged in agro-industries. The rush of population from rural parts will develop with reasonable urban amenities.

PILOT PROJECTS

All these proposals can be tried through pilot projects all over the country. Influential institutions like Rotary Clubs, Lions clubs, Chambers of Commerce, Social Welfare leagues and local self-government bodies may adopt 10 houses of poor people and introduce a cottage industry.

To be more definite, my suggestions and proposals for securing employment for those who are living below the poverty line are as follows :

As for women in a house with no work, I would suggest part-time occupation like bee-keeping, poultry, spinning, tailoring etc. I am absolutely certain that if we can keep women usefully engaged in their own houses, we will find that their standard of living will have improved vastly by increasing their income four or five fold.

A time will come when even middle class families will take up these industries as cottage industries. I am also certain that if these things are encouraged and marketing assured for the products manufactured, we can also improve our export trade to other countries. Japan is an example worth emulating in this respect.

INTEGRATED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

In the early years of planning in India, a network of 6,500 community development blocks had helped to create much initial enthusiasm among the rural people and helped in the absorption of rural manpower, in rural developmental activities.

But the process of democratic de-centralisation of administration as a part of the strategy to involve the people in planning and development of their own areas, however, benefited only the well-to-do sections. The pace of the programme slowed down considerably when these institutions were starved of funds.

Having initiated a country wide programme of development and created the necessary agencies for the process of change, we should have intensified the process of integrated economic development and not slackened our efforts.

The operation of these units should be on the lines of multi-purpose co-operative farms with

(Continued on page 10)

Obligations And Responsibilities Of The Individual

By PARVATHI KRISHNAN, M.P.

[Smt. Parvathi Krishnan, a prominent trade unionist and Member of Parliament is giving her thoughts as to how best the individual can play his role towards the moulding of a better and just society.]

The obligations and responsibilities of the individual in a society are complicated and manifold, and especially so in India today. They also have different and varied connotations for the different sections of our society.

Discipline in personal and public life was continuously stressed by Mahatma Gandhi during our freedom movement. This was the main point stressed in the civil disobedience movement which he initiated.

He constantly emphasised the responsibility of the individual towards society as a whole and the importance of this factor in the social fabric.

UNITED WILL

Looking back over twenty eight years of our independence, we can say with pride that the vast majority of our people have understood this and contributed in no small measure to national progress in spite of all the difficulties that they have faced.

When the country was attacked by the Chinese Army in 1962 the nation rose as one man in defence of our country. All differences were sunk and disputes kept in abeyance to face the national task of defence of our motherland.

Again in 1965 one saw the same sense of national cooperation and unity.

In 1971, in spite of all difficulties without a murmur, all help was given to the people of Bangladesh in their hour of suffering. The country unitedly participated in the national effort to defend our borders against the attack by the army of Pakistan.

In every moment of crisis, the people of our country have risen to the occasion and helped the nation to tide over the crisis.

And yet, there have been occasions when such united will has been lacking and where different sections have pulled each in different ways. Hence the question continues to be posed and hold the attention of all sections—what are the responsibilities and obligations of the individual in our society?

This has happened because, while the vast majority of the people have contributed to the progress of our national economy, to the fulfilment of the Five Year Plans, there have been certain sections, who have tried to undermine these efforts and to use all opportunities given to them to improve themselves only at the cost of society as a whole.

DISRUPTIVE FORCES

Not content with this, when difficulties faced the country, when inflation led to galloping prices and growing hardships for the toiling sections, they further tried to undermine the very fabric of our democracy. They called upon the army, the police and other sections to revolt. They called upon the Prime Minister to resign and made her the target of calumnies and vile slander.

EMERGENCY AND AFTER

The timely declaration of the Emergency checked effectively their design to overthrow the existing system. And the measures taken by the Government since June 26, 1975 have revealed gradually to what extent these sections had been undermining the national economy.

The numerous cases of tax evasion which have been unearthed, of false declarations of wealth and assets the smuggling activities of cerain sections—all these stand exposed before the people.

These sections have to be disciplined in a manner quite different from all others. These are the anti social and anti-national elements who have to be isolated, ostracised and even punished severely for the harm they have done.

It is the black money which they generated which led to corruption on a wide scale which was affecting seriously the moral fabric of the people. A sense of helplessness and desperation was growing in the minds of the less privileged-that nothing could be achieved without money, that nothing could be achieved without patronage.

20-POINT ECONOMIC PROGRAMME

It is vitally necessary that all sections of the people participate in the implementation of the 20-point economic pogramme of the Prime Minister. Without popular participation, the programme would be more difficult to implement.

What is the essence of this programme? It seeks to remove the imbalance that has grown in India over the past many years. It lays greatest emphasis on the rural sections where the vast masses of our people live in conditions of poverty and deprivation.

The banning of bonded labour, the call to implement land reforms and distribute surplus land to the poor in the

(Contd. on Page 10)

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Open an account in the Post Office Savings Bank with Rs. 200 or more before April 10, 1976. While you wait for a prize, the money in your account will earn interest at 5% a year free of income-tax. You can operate the account too; only the balance should not fall below Rs. 200 till September 30, 1976. You will then participate in the Draw in January, 1977. You can have more than one account in different post offices in your own name and in the name of each member of your family, even minor children.

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William Scranton:

Versatile Public Servant

William Scranton, the United States' Ambassdor to the United Nations, has demonstrated in an already distinguished public career the kind of traits—tact, composure, humour, a wide knowledge of foreign affairs and a capacity for hard work—that should serve him and his country well at the U. N.

If his performance as Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, as U. S. Congressman, as diploma tic troubleshooter and adviser to Presidents is any indication, Mr. Scranton will articulate U. S. policy on the issues before the world organization in a clear and concise style, putting it politely but plainly.

When President Ford announced the Scranton appointment at the White House in February, he said the former Governor has "the stature and strength and capability" to do the kind of job at the U. N. the President and Secretary of State Kissinger want done The President's opinion was matched by that of the New York Times which said Mr Scranton "is superbly fitted for the U. N. job-especially at this time.'

The (Times) also noted that the cool and low-key new envoy is in "the most striking contrast imaginable to his colourful predecessor," Daniel P. Moynihan, who gave up the U. N. post to return to his Harvard teaching career. That contrast, however, may prove to be more in style than substance.

FAMILY ROOTS

He was born on July 19, 1917, at his family's summer home on the Connecticut seacoast. He was the youngest child and only son of Worthington Scranton, a millionaire industrialist in the Pennsylvania city that bore the family name. William's mother, Marion Scranton, was for many years a member of the Republican Party national committee and a power in the state party.

The family's roots in America go back to the colonial 17th century. In the 19 th century a family iron foundry was begun in Scranton, and later railroad, industrial and newspaper interests were added to increase the family wealth.

The Ambassador—attended Hotchkiss School in Connecticut, where he excelled in debating, tennis and dramatics, and then went on to Yale University to study history.

His education was interrupted by World War II, in which he served as a pilot in the China-Burma, Middle East, and African areas. During the war he married his childhood sweetheart, Mary Lower Chamberlain. They have four children—Susan, William, Joseph and Peter.

Back from the war, Mr. Scranton returned to Yale and took his law degree in 1946.

He returned to Scranton to join the family law firm and gave most of his attention to the problems of industrial decline in the area, trying to attract new industry to replace the dying coal mines.

But his special interest in history, law and politics ultimately led Mr. Scranton to public service.

He served Secretaries of State John Foster Dulles and Christian Herter in the State Department and represented the United States at the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, at the United Nations, and at Latin American conferences. Mr. Herter once remarked of him: "I have never seen anyone grasp with greater rapidity not only factual details, but the implications, the many knotty problems, which come to this office."

Elected a member of the 87th Congress by his district in Pennsylvania, Mr. Scranton served in the House of Represntatives from 1961 to 1963. That year he ran for the Governorship of his home state, which he won and held until 1967.

In 1964 he made a brief, unsuccessful bid for the Republican Presidential nomination. His cool, no-nonsense approach to politics won more curiosity than votes and he finished as a distant runner-up to Barry Goldwater.

In 1968 he was sent on a special fact finding mission to Western Europe and the Middle East. He had a chance on that trip to study at firsthand one of the major problems still facing the United Nations, a Middle East peace settlement. He said at the time, "America would do well to have a more even-handed policy. We are interested, very interested, in Israel and its security, and we should be.

"But it is important to point out to the Middle East and to people around the world that we are interested in other countries in the area and have friends among them."

Prickly Tradition

February 8 in Japan is the day of the burial of—broken needles. It is a very old tradition. According to legend, a powerful feudal was one day pricked by a broken needle left in a pillow. This angered him and he ordered that all broken needles should be collected and buried ceremonially once a year. The tradition has prevailed to this day. In Tokyo, for instance, tailors gather for the ceremony in Shinzukukoen Park, Most of the people taking part in this symbolic rite are members of families where the tailoring profession is passed from generation to generation.

Gun-Toting Pretender

"I normally wear two pistols," ex-King Leka, the pretender to the throne of Albania, said some time ago. Carbing gaus, however, would have made no difference at the reception at which he and his Australian bride received guests. For, according to Reuter's, the hotel in Illescas (Spain) where the recepton was held was surrounded by policemen and heavily armed security guards

Females Live Longer, Says UN Yearbook

The world's population reached 3,890 million in mid-1974, an increase of 72 million in one year, according to the latest United Nations Demographic Year book just issued. The figure represented a 1.9 per cent annual growth rate which, if maintained, will double world population in 36 years, by the year 2010.

Among other statistics in the 1109-page Yearbook :

Life expectancy in Sweden continues to be the highest in the world, with 14 countries recording an expectation of life of over 75 years for females and eight nations showing over 70 years for males ;

—Nearly eight out of every ten persons in the world live in the 25 most populous nations; and

—Eleven nations of more than 200,000 population have an infant mortality rate of less than 15 per 1000 live births while six nations recorded a rate of over 60 deaths per 1000 live births.

This issue of the Demographic Yearbook presents the latest statistics on population size, natality, mortality, marriage and divorce for over 200 countries or areas of the world. A new table appears this year giving population estimates and percentage distribution by age and sex for the world, macro regions and regions for 1970. Migration and travel statistics, which appear every other year, are also shown. Urban and rural components of all statistics are shown wherever possible.

Mortality is featured as the special topic in the new Yearbook, and 21 detailed tables are presented on induced abortion, foetal, perinatal and infant mortality and on deaths by age, sex, residence, marital status and cause of death. Also included are detailed data on life expectancies and other related statistics.

POPULATION BREAK—UP

Breaking down world population (3,890 million) by regions, the Yearbook shows that, according to latest figures, more than one out of every two people in world lives in Asia. Some 2,206 million people live in Asia, representing 56.7 per cent of the world total. In other regions, 470 million live in Europe (12.1 per cent), 391 million in Africa (10 1 per cent), 315 million in Latin America (8 1 per cent), 252 m llion in the Soviet Union (6 5 per cent), 235 million in Northern America (6.0 per cent) and 20.9 million in Oceania (0.5 per cent.)

On a regional basis, the most rapid increase in the world's population is taking place in Africa. Rates of population growth are 2 per cent or more in 43 out of 55 countries or areas of Africa for which data are available and 12 of these are experiencing levels of 3 per cent or more. In Europe on the other hand, 26 out of 34 countries or areas report an increase of less than 1 per cent. In fact, one of these reports a negative rate reflecting a decrease in popula tion for the reporting period. Countries or areas of North and South America exhibit a wide range of growth levels, both high and low, while Asia and Oceania are generally high (35 countries or areas in Asia report rates of 2 per cent or more and 17 of these have rates of 3 per cent or more). In the Soviet Union rates are less than

Infant Mortality

Western European countries and Japan continued to record the lowest infant mortality rates (less than 12 deaths per 1000 live births) according to the Yearbook. By contrast, six countries in Africa and Latin America reported rates of 60 deaths or more per 1000 live births.

LIFE EXPECTANCY

Female infants in Sweden continued to enjoy the longest life expectancy in the world. 77.66 years, according to the Year book. Thirteen other countries or areas—Norway, Netherlands, France, Canada, Iceland, Switzerland, Denmark, Byelorussian SSR, Japan, United States, Puerto Rico, England and Wales and Hong Kong—also recorded a female life expectancy at birth of more than 75 years.

Sweden also recorded the longest expectation of life for males, 72.12 years, with seven other nations Norway, Netherlands, Denmark, Iceland, Japan, Israel, and Switzerland-registering a male life expectancy at birth of more than 70 years.

Most African countries or areas show an expectation of life at birth below 60 years (19 less than 40 years, 20 from 40 to 49 years, and nine over 50 years). In the Americas, Europe, the Soviet Union and Oceania, however, the majority of countries or areas record an expectation of life of 60 years or more. All the countries or areas of Europe fall into this group. Twenty-seven of the 42 countries or areas of the Americas are also in this category, along with five of the six countries or areas of Oceania for which data are available.

Twenty Weeks To Egg Profit

The chicks or the eggs? Which one was first, may not bother you as a poultry farmer. But most of you do start counting the eggs, the day the chicks, mere quivering balls of soft feathers, break out of their shells.

You are probably not too unrealistic, for even though these chicks will take about 20 weeks to come to lay, the process of egg production begins the day a chick is hatched. However, the number of eggs one can put in the basket will depend on what care has been bestowed on them. Any set-back during these weeks—chilling, over-crowding, mal-nutrition and disease will affect their laying capacity.

This is why it is always good to buy day-old birds, even though ready to-lay pullets bring in immediate returnss. But then you wouldn't know whether these have been reared carefully.

Chicks can contact a number of infections in a badly-run hatchery. It is better to order your supply from a reputed poultry farm.

It is now common to rear the chicks artificially in farms. A sound rearing or brooding programme should provide ideal conditions for the delicate chicks to grow, till they can adjust to the surroundings.

WHERE WILL YOU HOUSE THE BABY CHICKS?

The chicks should be reared in a house which is away from the layers. It will be better if the house is so located that the breeze first passes through the chick house. If the breeze comes from the direction of the layer house, the chicks sensitive as they are, may pick up infection from the air. For, the layer-house may be having a few carriers.

The house must be washed, scrubbed, disinfected, especially if it-has been previously used. So also the feeders and waterers. It may be kept un-occupied for about 20 days. Spread fresh, clean, dust-free and dry litter on the floor five cm high.

TWO DAYS BEFORE

Check all lights. See whether it is well-protected from rats and birds. Get a supply of fresh feeds. Old feeds can carry infection. One or two days before the chicks arrive, the brooder must be started at 35°C (95°F), five centimetres above the litter layer. Chicks need to be kept warm for the tender six weeks of their lives. The brooder will be required for a month or so.

CHICKS HAVE COME

Are they fluffy and dry? If yes, they have had a good journey. Place them under the hover and feed at once. Cold chicks will not eat or drink. Baby chicks need all the warmth to keep growing. In the beginning they will need 95°F (35°C).

MAKE THEM COMFORTABLE

The temperature can be gradually reduced keeping an eye on the comforts of the chicks.

Chicks well spread out on the floor shows that they are comfortable. Given the comfort and care, they will grow up into good layers.

Reduce it by 5°F every week (1.8°C) till the temperature is almost equal to the outside. The temperature is measured by placing thermometer five centimetres above the litter layer. By watching the birds one can tell whether they are comfortable and adjust the temperature accordingly. If they are crowding along the wall and are piling, they are too hot. If you find them huddling and piling in groups, then they are cold. All is well if the chicks are well spread out over the floor and at feeder and waterer. When its temperature is the same as that of the outside, use it only at nights during the last two weeks, if needed. To help the chicks keep to the brooder area put a thick guard of hard board or corrugated cardboard 60 to 90 cm away and fasten the joints. Once the chicks start jumping over the guards remove them, but round off the corners of the room with the cardboard so that the chicks do not huddle in the corners.

THE NOURISHMENT

Start them on mash and not scratch grains. This will give them a good start. Withholding grains till they are six weeks old has yielded good results. In deep litter house, the chicks can be enocuraged to pick the feed by spreading it on the widemouthed box lids spread on a newspaper.

The feeder when introduced can be placed partly under the brooder within the guard space. To start with, fill the feed hoppers, to the brim. Thereafter, keep it only two-thirds full. Bigger feed hoppers must be provided as the birds grow.

Better feed often. To prevent the chicks getting into the feeder and piling, use suitable guards over the troughs of tube feeders. Spread a pice of cardboard or wood under each feeder to discourage the birds from scratching the litter into the feed.

For 100 chicks, up to two weeks, provide 8 to 9 feet of space at the feeder, give 15 feet at four weeks and 20 feet at 8 to 10 weeks. Count both sides of the trough. Check the growth

(Contd. on page 8)

Names Into Nouns — Guy Fawkes

"A penny for the guy, a penny for the guy" is a familiar cry on British street corners and outside railway stations for someweeks before November 5. Little boys seize on an old tradition to display their homemade and often ingenious effigies of Guy Fawkes to collect money for fireworks.

On the evening of the 5th the skies explode in a riot of fireworks, from modest backyard displays to grand public exhibitions as everyone celebrates the foiling of the treasonable Gunpowder Plot in 1605. Guy Fawkes and his fellow conspirators had planned to blow up the Houses of Parliament.

Guy Fawkes was not, in fact, one of the original conspirators. He was brought back from exile abroad because of his daring and Knowledge of gunpowder. On hearing about the plot he readily joined with fellow Catholics Catesby, Winter, Wright and Percy, in taking an oath never to betray each other.

In those days of religous prejudice, Protestants fared badly when Catholics were in power and vice versa. Under James I of England Catholics were forbidden to practise ther religion. For this reason Guy, a devout convert, had left England and become a soldier of fortune in the Spanish army in Flanders.

(Contd. on next page)

FUN AND LAUGHTER

DOCILE FISH

An American and a Russian GI were fishing on a river dividing their occupation zones in Germany. As soon as the American cast on his side of the river he hooked a fish, then another and another. Three hours went by and while the American was hauling in fish after fish the Russian got not a nibble. Finally he could contain himself no longer: "Hey Joe," he yelled, "how come you catch so many fish and I don't get none?" "Hell, Mack," snapped the American, "in the Russian zone even the fish are afraid to open their mouths"

* * *

LONG SPELLS

"Do you regret being married to a sailor?"

"Not a bit! It's like having another honeymoon every time he comes home from sea!"

* * *

HER REFERENCES

"You say you have no references as a cook. How is that?"

"Well, you see, mum, I've always stayed in one place until the people died."

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PLAIN SAILING

One day a celebrated advocate was arguing before a very stupid and very rude Scotch judge who, to express his contempt of what he was saying, pointed with one forefinger to one of his ears, and with the other to the opposite one.

"You see this, Mr.—?"

"I do, my lord," said the advocate.

"Well, it just goes in here and comes out there," and his lordship smiled with the hilarity of a judge who thinks he has actually said a good thing.

"I do not doubt it, my lord. What is there to prevent it?"

* * *

CLEVER KID

A boy of only nine years old was asked some questions by a bishop, and gave very prompt answers to them all. At length the prelate said, "I will give you an orange if you will tell me where God is." "My Lord," replied the boy, "I will give you two if you will tell me where He is not."

* * *

HIS CONFIDENCE!

They were driving in traffic at the rush hour with the wife keeping up a steady stream of directions: "Watch out for that red car. Slow down, now"

Finally the husband told her gently, "Relax, darling, I have perfect confidence in you when I'm driving."

USELESS!

Ditsey Balmortal's wife was having an economy drive in their little home. "You gotta give up somethin' yourself," he reproachfully told his wife. "Nuts to you," she snapped. 'At least I don't go buyin things we never use." "Like for instance?" he said. "Like for instance that fire extinguisher," she barked, "you bought the thing a year ago and we ain't used it yet."

* * *

UNFURNISHED FLAT!

When it was suggested that the squire's son should enter parliament he was asked which side he would take. The young man replied that he would vote with those who had the most to offer him, and that he should wear on his forehead a label To Let. "Do, Tom," commented his father, "and write underneath "unfurnished."

* * *

MURDER OUTRIGHT

A member of a celebrated theatrical family made his first appearance on the operatic stage. His voice, however, was so bad that the conductor of the orchestra called out to him at rehearsal: "Mr. Kemble, you are murdering the music." "My dear Sir," came the retort, "it is far better to murder it outright than to keep on beating it as you do."

MARKET FORECAST

A boy in an office was dissatisfied with his prospects and gave notice. 'You are making a mistake," said his employer, "you will do better to remain here. Remember, a rolling stone gathers no moss." "Who wants moss?" replied the youth. "Where's the market for it, I should like to know."

* * *

CONSULTATION FEE!

"Sir," said a barber to an attorney who was passing his door, "will you tell me if this is a good ten-shilling note?" The lawyer, pronouncing it good, deposited it in his pocket, adding, with gravity, "If you'll send your lad to my office, I'll return the change."

* * *

RENT COLLECTION

Newcomer to building Estate: "When does the landlord come for the rent."

Old Stager: "Every day".

* * *

THE SEARCH!

An old gentleman was observed earnestly looking on the sands, evidently for some object he had lost.

"Have you lost something?"

"Yes," was the reply.

Not quite satisfied, the inquisitive one said, "Is it anything important?" "Yes," again came the answer. "I have lost my toffee."

"But, surely the toffee would be useless if you found it, as it would be full of sand." "But my teeth are in it," was the prompt reply.

From previous page

Names Into Nouns

The conspirators planned to blow the Houses of Parliament sky high when the King Lords and Commons were all assembled for the opening of Parliament. In December 1604 they rented a house next to the House of Lords in Percy's name. Guy, using the name of "Johnson", played the role of servant.

With Guy mainly employed as the look-out, the other men started digging a tunnel under the house which was to lead them to the House of Lords. It proved very hard work and they were relieved when they heard the opening of parliament had been postponed from February to October.

While the arduous tunnelling went on, the conspirators were working out the details of their plot. The mighty explosion was to be the signal for an armed uprising in the name of English Catholics. Warwick Castle would be seized, the Princess Elizabeth abducted with prince Charles if he were not at the opening.

Then they had a stroke of luck. They discovered a coal merchant was giving up his tenancy of a vault directly below the House of Lords. Percy took it over, work on the tunnel ceased, and Guy with great secrecy started moving in the gunpowder he had been collecting for some time and storing elsewhere.

For The Week 21st March To 29th March 1976

MESHA

MILDLY favourable period. You can expect help from family members. Financial position will improve in a couple of days. Changes in business conditions are indicated. You will face problems relating to property matters. You should handle matters relating children carefully to avoid complications. Favourable days 22-3-76, 24-3-76 & 27-3-76.

★

RISHABHA

FAVOURABLE period. Financial position will improve. But you should avoid speculative investments. Legal matters should be handled properly to avoid complications. Favourable changes are indicated in profession. Family matters require attention. You should avoid impulsive actions on 22-3-76 & 23-3-76.

★

MITHUNA

MIDDLY favourable period. Changes are indicated in profession. Avoid arguments with superiors. You can expect help from relations to solve some of your problems. Financial position will improve. Health needs attention. Favourable days 26-3-76 & 27-3-76.

★

KATAKA

FAVOURABLE period to settle property matters. Changes are indicated in working condition. Change of place is also indicated. Problems relating to children should be tackled properly to avoid complications. Avoid friction with associates. Favourable days 23-3-76 & 24-3-76.

★

SIMHA

YOU should wait for some more time to implement your plans. Legal matters should be handled properly to avoid complications. Financial position will improve after a couple of days. But you should avoid unnecessary spending. Favourable period to finalise partership matters. Favourable days 25-3-76 & 26-3-76.

★

KANYA

MIXED results are indicated in profession. Your attempts will be rewarded after some time. You can expect gains from family property. Avoid legal complications. And also avoid days journeys. Favourable 26-3-76 & 27-3 76.

★

THULA

FAVOURABLE period to finalise property matters. You should try to implement your plans as early as possible to improve your business. Financial position will improve. But avoid speculative investmenes. Problems related to children should be handled with case to avoid complications. Favourable days 23-3-76 & 24-3-76.

★

VRISCHIKA

YOU should be careful in handling all important matters. Financial position will not be satisfactory. Avoid impulsive actions. And also avoid friction with associates. Problems relating to property matters should be handled carefully to avoid complications. Favourable days 24-3-76 & 25-3-76.

★

DHANUS

YOU are passing through difficult period. Avoid legal complications. Also avoid journeys Property matters require attention. You should not expect much help from relations. Financial position will not be satisfactory. Wait for some more time to implement your plans. Favourable days 26-3 76 & 27-3-76.

MAKARA

FAVOURABLE period. Financial position will improve. Changes in profession indicated. You may have to face nuexpected developments related to your associates. Avoid journeys, unless necessary. And also avoid friction with superiors. Favourable day & 22-3-76 & 23-3-76.

★

KUMBHA

MIDDLY favourable period. Family matters should be handled properly to avoid complications. Avoid journeys unless necessary. Problems related to children should be handled carefully. Avoid friction with associates. Health needs attention. Favourable days 23-3-76 & 24-3-76.

★

MEENA

FAVOURABLE period. You should try to implement your plans to improve your working conditions. You may be undertaking a journey shortly. Financial position will improve. Family members will be cooperative. Health needs attention. Favourable days 25-3-76 & 26-3-76.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER
(OFFICE ESTD: 1924)
Recipient of many gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas Judges and Notables, Annual life reading, monthly details Rs. 5/- 3 questions Rs 2/- Horoscope or writing time required.
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Thyagarayanagar,
Madras-600 017.

Guy Fawkes

Guy covered the barrels with 500 bundles of sticks and 3,000 logs, which on the fateful day he planned to light with a slowburning fuse that would allow plenty of time for him to make his getaway. Perhaps all would have gone according to plan if the opening date had not been postponed once again.

In the meantime a number of new recruits had been enlisted and some had misgivings about the bloodthirsty nature of the plot. Many friends would be doomed as well as foes if it failed. Was one of them the author of the almost illegible anonymous letter containing a veiled warning which a mysterious stranger handed to Lord Monteagle's footman.

Monteagle, one time Catholic turned Protestant, delivered the letter to the King. It was decided to give the plotters time to incriminate themselves before searching the building. News leaked to them, yet neither Catesby nor Fawkes would run, and on November 3 "Johnson" looked on coolly while the Lord Chamberlain had Percy's cellar searched.

They found only firewood but a further search on November 5 revealed enough gunpowder to blow Westminster into rubble. Guy Fawkes was arrested and on being taken before James I, told him to his face he would never recognise him as king. Defiant and unrepentant, he expressed deep regret that the plot had failed.

(Contd. on next page)

Easy Striper For Roads

EASY STRIPER is a marking machine for painting lines on sports fields, gardens, roads, parking lots, warehouses and construction sites, with the use of aerosol cans of paint.

One can of paint will spray a three-inch wide stripe between 150 and 300 feet long, according to the U. S. manufacturer, Fox Valley Marking Systems Inc. in Bartlett, Illinois. The width can be varied up to six inches.

One man can use one hand to push the EASY STRIPER. It cannot clog, the manufacturer says. It can make a straight or curved line, and either continuous or skip lines at walking speed.

The operator controls the release of paint by a trigger on the handle of the machine. Colours of paint can be changed easily by replacing the can. Lines show up well on sod, grass, concrete, asphalt and gravel, and the paint is not toxic to grass.

EASY STRIPER is portable and needs no cleanup.

Records

Twenty-six-year-old American Andy Hupel has set a new world record by playing table tennis for 81 hours straight, taking off just five minutes every hour to partake of food and drink. He used 80 balls and 28 partners to achieve the feat.

World Islamic Conference

Muslim scholars from all over the world will gather in London in April for the International Islamic Conference being held to coincide with the World of Islam Festival, which will open in the same month.

The conference, organised by the Islamic Council of Europe, will bagin at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on April 3 and continue at the Royal Commonwealth Society from April 4 to 12.

Mr. Salem Azzam, Secretary-General of the Islamic Council of Europe, told journalists in London that the conference would provide the British public with a historic opportunity not only to see the manifestations of Islamic culture but also to know a little more about the ideals, values and principles, of the religion that had given rise to that culture.

Islam today was the second largest religion in Europe, said Mr. Azzam. The realisation of the Islamic presence in Europe was increasing, and it was necessary to develop a better understanding of Islam as a religion and culture among all the people of Europe, Muslim and non-Muslim alike.

The Islamic Council of Europe, which is also organising another conference in London later in the year, is the supreme co-ordinating body for Islamic organisations in Europe. Founded in 1973 it is an independent body but acts in close cooperation with international Islamic organisations and the Governments of all Muslim States.

From page 5

and the consumption rates. Gradually put them on to grower mash in six to eight weeks.

THE DRINK

Did you know that the birds need a drink every 15 to 20 minutes? To begin with, provide two four-litre fountains per 100 chicks. They will need 8 litre-waterer, when 10 weeks old. If the water is spilled over, the wet litter must be removed and dried. You can arrange the feeders just like the spokes in a wheel around the brooder and place waterer in-between.

FRESH AIR

Poultry keepers often complain that chicks raised on deep litter are troubled in the eyes. This may be due to the ammonia gas produced due to fermentation of droppings and litter. This will never happen if the room is well-ventilated. For healthy growth, fresh air is as essential for the chicks as the food and drinks. The house should neither be too dry nor too wet. Too much of dryness can lead to poor feathering. If too wet, the litter will be dampy and the chicks might get coccidiosis.

ENOUGH LEG SPACE

A good rule is to allow not less than one square foot of space per chick up to 10 weeks of age. If the space is short half a sq. foot can be given up to 4 to 6 months and doubled, thereafter.

Chicks in small groups are best cared. Not more than 300 chicks should be kept under one brooder.

Continuous light is needed up to eight weeks. At first a dim light (40 watt) may be fitted below each hover. This will attract the birds to warmth and feed. When the brooder is removed a 40 watt bulb for every 100 sq. feet of floor space should be provided.

Artificial light at night will help the chicks eat more at that time. This practice will pay in summer as they do not like to eat during the hot days.

It is advisable to get the day-old chicks vaccinated aginst Ranikhet disease. Some hatcheries supply vaccinated chicks on extra payment. Give the second vaccine at about 9 to 12 weeks. The veterinarian can tell you what vaccines to give and at what time. It is advisable to have a gap of 10 days between the two vaccines to avoid stress. Always deworm the birds before vaccination. Deworming should, in fact, be done as a routine every 6 to 8 weeks.

All is well? Are the chicks eating and drinking well? Still you can't take it easy.

There may be some birds not coming up well. Cull out chicks with unheated navels and any deformity and also the weak ones. Remove the diseased ones as they will infect the others too Culling saves on feed.

Sudden deaths, bloody droppings on the litter, pale beaks ruffled feather and trembling indicate that the birds are attacked by one disease or the other. Treat the sick chicks immediately with the help of a Veterinarian.

Your watchful eyes and how you handle your delicate charge will count most in turning the baby chicks into best layers. If you are ready, count your profits right now by all means. (F. I. U).

From previous page

Names Into Nouns — Guy Fawkes

Outraged, the King ordered him to be taken to the Tower of London for questioning. While Guy readily confessed his own part in the plot, he steadfastly refused to reveal the names of his friends, still free, until it seemed the information was already known.

Then, his body broken by bad treatment, he managed to scrawl "Guido", as he sometimes spelled his name, and two faint dashes on his confession before he fainted. When he came to his trial, along with three other conspirators not killed in the manhunt, Fawkes held his head high.

Sentenced to be hanged the four men were taken to Westminster on hurdles on 31 January 1606. Even with the hangman's help Guy Fawkes had difficulty in climbing the ladder, yet insisted on doing it. Before his death, the "Devil in the Vault," as he was known, made a speech to the crowd.

Notwithstanding his wickedness and ruthlessness in preparing to send many innocent people to their death, Guy Fawkes was an impressive man, handsome, brave, loyal to his friends, totally unlike his hideous namesake perched on top of a bonfire, with a circle of children dancing around watching him go up in flames.- —END

[Next Week : Wellington]

Loader Turns 360 Degrees

An American manufacturer has introduced an inexpensive hydraulic loader that can turn 360 degrees and lift five metric tons within a radius of eight feet.

The manufacturer, Savage Enterprises Inc. in Roseburg, Oregon, says it is the first hydraulic loader in its price and load capacity range to use a 360-degree turntable bearing.

The machine was developed primarily for sawmill and small timber harvesting operators looking for inexpensive equipment capable of smaller tree lengh loading, but the manufacturer suggests that it is suitable for other industrial and municipal uses as well. It has a maximum vertical reach of 26 feet and can lift 3,500 pounds at a 17-foot radius.

First Women's Bank—in U. S.

The title of this item is the name of a new bank in New York'g 57th Street. Its signboard carries the image of Mona Lisa. The bank's directors and clients are all representatives of the fair sex. It already has thousands of depositors. One reason for its success is the discrimination of women where credits are concerned: It is much more difficult for them than it is for men to get a credit from a bank, a store or a tourist agency. As a rule, they are required to be guaranteed by their husbands or relatives holding prominent positions. It is now planned to open an insurance company and a law office that will cater exclusively to women.

Suing The Workers

Air France, the government-operated civil aviation company, has resorted to a new method of combating strikes held in support of demands for better working comditions and higher pay. It has filed a suit against the General Confederation of Labour and the Democratic Confederation of Labour. Air France is suing them for 10 million francs, the sum it claims to have lost as a result of its employees' three-day strike last autumn.

Of Dog And Flower Beds

The decline in the birth rate and the increase in the number of childless families in West Berlin are attended by the rapid growth of the number of pet dogs, particularly in the well-to-do sections of the city. One of the results is the appearance in Lietzensee Park' in the exclusive Charlottenbueg district of West Berlin, of the following sign: "Dear dogs! Please do not tread upon flower beds because the soil has been sprinkled with poison. It will cause a painful rash to break out on your paws."

Monotonous Work Leads To More Mistakes

Munich (DaD) - Have you ever felt the boss was asking too much of you, that your workload was getting completely out of hand? Have you, for that matter, ever felt that your job was so boring it was driving you to tears? Apparently both ends of this spectrum constitute a health hazard.

According to research conducted by specialists in labour medicine at Munich Uuiversity of Technology, Federal Republic of Germany, a worker is at his most efficient when he has 100 items of information to handle in half an hour. Manpower efficiency declines as soon as this workload is exceeded or undercut.

Professor Heinz Schmidtke, head of the department of ergonomy at Munich, claims that when workers have too little to do, merely supervising machines or checking output, their eyes will quickly tire and start to squint. A similar phenomenon only occurs when people are wildeyed with alcohol.

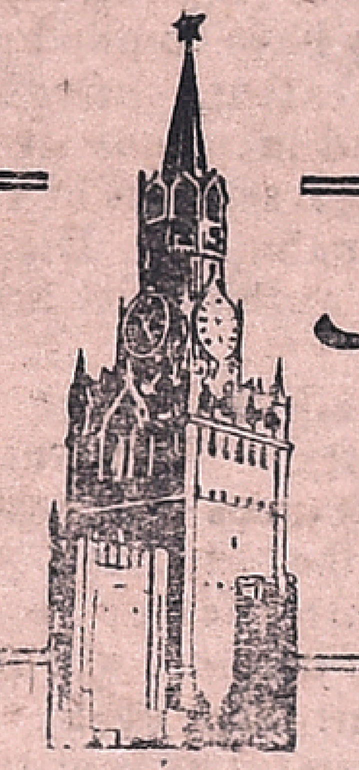
Since more mistakes are made when a job is boring, monotonous and not exacting enough, Professor Schmidtke recommends employers to limit uninterrupted spells of machine-minding or the like to sixty minutes. Workers may then recuperate by going about some completely different task. Instead of nailing no entry signs to the doors of rooms where workers are perched at control panels the management would be better advised to write welcome on the mat. Visitors help to keep the opera tive alert

In trials with laboratory animals Professor Rolf Muller—Limmroth, the Munich labour Physiologist, has discovered that when a single signal is continually repeated all physiological readings fall, only the heartbeat increasing in frequency.

This is equally true of human beings, professor Muller-Limmroth stresses, when their work is repetitive. Sooner or later they are going to suffer from circulatory trouble, followed by heart failure. The only way to avoid this outcome is to keep fit by training or other sporting activities.

WELL BEGUN

In the Carnival, Milton Berle greets the audience: 'Ladies and gentlemen 'He pauses:' I eall you ladies and gentlemen, but you know what you are."



Muscovite's Diary

Ivan Ivanov

SOVIET-INDIAN CO-OPERATION IN LAND RECLAMATION

Land improvement is the only powerful lever that can lessen the dependence of farming on weather and also save countries from slumps in production of grain, commercial crops and fodder.

Agriculture and particularly, land reclamation, is one of the most important fields of Soviet-Indian cooperation. As is generally known, the Soviet Union adopts and has, for 10 years now successfully carried out a long range comprehensive programme of wide-scale land reclamation.

Land reclamation and the development of irrigation in India is one of the principal means of improving agriculture and attaining self-sufficiency. The Government of India initiated in 1946 the setting up of an international organisation to promote irrigation. This organisation — the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage—was set up in 1950. The Soviet Union has actively participated in its works after joining it in 1955. Soviet experts in land improvement closely cooperate with their colleagues from different countries including India In 1966 when India welcomed the delegates of the 6th Congress on Irrigation and Drainage, a large group of Soviet irrigation specialists acquainted themselves with the research done in the scientific centres of Roorkee and Poona, and also with hydro-technical schemes.

Closer contacts between Soviet and Indian specialists were further developed after the signing of an agreement between the two countries in Moscow in 1972 on the setting up of an inter-government Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation and an agreement on cooperation in applied sciences and technology. A programme of cooperation was mapped out for 1973-74 under the latter agreement. It covered the topics of joint research in the improvement of saline lands, a problem which is important for both countries.

A programme of cooperation for 1976-1980 between the USSR and India in applied sciences and technology was signed in Delhi in 1975. Under this agreement joint research is to be carried out in the utilisation of hydro-resources (inter- and intra-basin turning of water flow), in the mechanisation of irrigation work, in the method of aimed explosion for the construction of irrigation and drainage projects and in some other facilities.

The possibilities of further expansion of cooperation between the two countries in land reclamation were discussed during the stay in India of Y. Alexeyevsky, the USSR Minister for Land Reclamation and Water Conservancy in April 1975, at the invitation of the Indian Government. A large group of Indian land improvement experts took part in the 9th Congress on Irrigation and Drainage held in Moscow in 1975. They visited the principal land reclamat on areas in the Soviet Union and acquainted themselves with the Soviet achievements in the field.

* * *

HAVE YOU TRIED 'REFLECTORS'?

Are you one of the fifth of mankind which wears spectacles? If so, have you tried "reflectors?"

I didn't even know such glasses existed until I met Mikhail Belousov, an enthusiastic inventor in this field.

"Reflector spectacles," he told me, "were proving very popular with lecturers. They enabled to read their notes without lowering their heads!"

These lenses incorporate a reflecting layer which reflects copy on the desk up into the lenses.

They are only one of a strange variety of special specs, now becoming available.

To my mind the most bizarre are a pair which will sound an alarm if a driver dozes at the wheel.

These have tiny photocells on their hinges, powered by a minute battery on the nose-piece.

As long as the driver keeps his eyes on the road, his lashes will constantly break the beam, and the alarm remains silent.

But the moment he closes his eyes the uninterrupted beam switches the alarm on.

BALD QUERRY!

A lady and a gentleman conversing together, the latter observed that he always slept in his gloves, because it made his hands to soft. 'Do you sleep in your cat too ?" the lady asked.

From page 3

countryside, these steps are of far-reaching importance.

The involvement of labour in participation in management is a step to instil in the worker the feeling that he has a responsibility towards the enterprise where he works.

THE ROLE OF INDIVIDUAL

But the most important factor required in implementation of the programme is the responsibility and obligation of the individual. Those who hold land beyond the ceiling by seeking various loopholes, or by jugglery, are called upon to declare their surplus without delay.

Those employers who are not working their establishments to full capacity are called upon to find ways and means to utilise the installed capacity. This is the obligation of the privileged section.

The workers, in their turn, are called upon to desist from absenteeism, to see that the production targets are fulfilled. Participation in management will enable them to do this bette .

Involving them in the decision-making and planning process will, create the conditions for them to understand in full measure their responsibility towards keeping the wheels of industry moving. In doing this greatest discipline is called for.

Is this all? No. Today, there is another section that is called upon to change its ways—the section of traders who have been earning enormous profits at the cost of the people.

Traders have to come forward to play their part and help in setting up the public distribution system listed in the 20-point programme. Th's again is an area where distortions can take place which can upset the national economy.

RURAL INDIA

It is often said that those who are industrial workers or government employees are better off than their rural brethren. This may seem so on the surface.

But the fabric of our society is such that the majority of these sections also bear the burden of helping their brethren of the countryside. Particularly so is it in Coimbatore where the majority of the workers have close links with their families who live in the villages. Here it would not be true to say that they do not have any responsibility towards those who are termed the "have-nots."

The solution to the problem is not to bring down the standards which have been achieved through years of toil and labour but to involve them more deeply in achieving the national target.

EMERGENCY - AN ERA OF DISCIPLINE

The declaration of emergency has created the possibility of bringing about greater discipline in all walks of life. But discipline can come only with a consciousness instilled in the minds of the people.

Today, for instance, when prices of essential commodities are still on the high side, even though they have come down to a certain extent, ostentatious spending and luxurious living by the privileged sections of s ciety continue unabated. Discipline has to start at that level first and foremost.

As Gandhiji said to the youth of our country, "This waste of national resources can easily be stopped, if the educated youths of the country, especially, the sons of rich parents, will resolutely, set their faces against every form of wasteful expenditure on their account."

An example set by such youths will go a long way to inspire others and the constant rat-race to be better than one's neighbour will come to a natural halt.

The rights and obligations of women-as citizens, as mothers can play a significant role in changing values and attitudes, if first they are themselves inspired to do so.

One of the greatest evils in our country is the giving and taking of dowry. This is a social evil and one ot the greatest factors in the exploitation of women. Mere legislation will not do for the eradication of this. It is necessary that the women take the lead in seeing that the law prohibiting dowry is implemented.

There are many such examples of the need to involve the individuals in implementing of legislation-particularly social legislation which can never be implemented without the total involvement of society, of men and women alike.

In recent months we have also seen how many of the employers have not fulfilled their obligations towards provident fund and other social security dues. There are many who have even frittered away the amounts collected from the wages of the workers as their contribution. This is another sphere where the law operates in a very cumbersome manner and often to no avail.

The individual has himself to be made aware of his obligation and responsibility in this regard. The responsibilities and obligations of the individual to society have different aspects in the different strata of our society.

NEED FOR UNIFIED ENDEAVOUR

Today, with the 20-point economic programme before us there is the basis to mobilise the vast majority of the people in a common stream with a common aim of implementing the programme. The obligations and responsibilities of an individual in a society cannot be just a philosophic concept.

The sense of obligation can be roused only through the results of the plans and actions of the Government being tangible and far-reaching. A sense of responsibility can be instilled when those in positions of responsibility set the example for others to follow. It is not through words that the vast millions of our people can be inspired-it is through action.

(Courtesy: AIR, Coimbatore)

New Low-Cost Floating Pump

PUMP-R-BUOY is a low-cost emergency water system that floats. Among the potential users are farmers, campers, flood victims, homeowners and workers maintaining grounds and bodies of water, according to the U. S. maunfacturer.

With a buoyant body made of fibre-glass and urethane flotation, PUMP-R-BUOY, manufactured by Evans Precision Inc. in Lancaster, Ohio, has a 3-5 horsepower gasoline engine for a total weight of 20.9 kilograms. Once the engine is started on land, the pump can be lifted in to the water and left unattended for one and one-half hours before it runs out of fuel.

The pressure in PUMP-R-BUOY is enough to lift water over a threestorey building. It will operate in hot or cold water, including choppy waves.

Exposed metal hardware is epoxy-coated for corrosion resistance, and the pump needs almost no maintenance. In addition to emergency uses such as putting out fires or pleviding a water supply. PUMP-R-BUOY and its attachments can water livestock, siphon unwanted water, skim pollution and help keep fish healthy—by aerating the water.

— —

Many Tools Fit Hydraulic Power Supply Unit

An American firm has developed a portable hydraulic power supply unit as a substitute for bulky, more expensive compressed air-powered equipment.

Besides concrete-breakers, the tools that can be operated by hydraulic power include chain saws, impact wrenches, circle. saws, posthole augers, long-handle pruners, cable cutters, soil tampers, ground rod pusher-pullers and reversible drills.

The hydraulic unit manufactured by Aldia Exporters Inc. in Miami, Florida, uses less than two gallons (7.6 litres) of gasoline a day and costs only about one-third the price of an air system, the manufacturer says.

The hydraulic unit is lightweight, is quieter than air-compressor units and generates less pollution. The units fit in the trunk of a car and easily passes through doorways.

— —

Long Trousers For Footballers

The mayor of Campo Grande in northeast Brazil banned football in his town a few months ago because of "the exhibition of hairy masculine legs." He recently agreed to compromise with the local football fans and said he would lift the ban provided the players wear long trousers. "If a cowboy can ride the range properly dressed and catch the bull, which is a difficult thing, I don't see why football cannot be played in decent clothes," he said.

From page 2

provision for reclamation, tractorisation, irrigation and improved methods of agriculture.

In the next stage the working of the pilot projects should be evaluated. After the defects and shortcomings are removed, the pilot projects should be extended to the entire community development block.

It should be a condition Precedent that ownership rights are not conferred on the colony. The ownership of land should vest in the State and the colony should be treated as a means of livelihood.

The existing procedure of distributing 'pattas' of waste lands to individual beneficiaries has not been effective, as full reclamation with modern techniques of the land has not been possible by the individual beneficiary.

This has resulted in a considerable part of the land lying fallow even after allotment. It is often found that the land allotted to individual farmers through 'pattas' ultimately goes into the hands of the money-lenders and big land-lords, thus defeating the very purpose of our scheme of providing land to the landless.

EMPHASIS ON FISH CULTURE

With our vast coastline extending over 3000 miles we have an immense possibility of developing fisheries and it will greatly help in relieving under-employment among the people in the coastal areas. Apart from providing employment opportunities, this will also augment our food production.

There is great scope for expansion of miner irrigation facilities including large expansion of tubewells, cultivation of high yielding varieties of food grains, mu tiple cropping in irrigated areas, increased use of fertilisers, use of improved seeds and soil conservation, including terracing and contour bunding in hill areas. In the field of agriculture alone, these programmes will absorb large numbers of surplus manpower.

Our planning will be a success if we organise the same from the grassroots. Hitherto We have given great prominence to large-scale indus ries.

It should be clearly understood that while the so-called monuments of development, such as steel plants, bigmachine works, dams andpower stations are necessary, they will not have served the 'nation's purpose unless everyone has food to eat, safe water to drink, minimum amount of clothing, adequate shelter and opportuni ties to enrich his mind and to broaden his outlook.

I am happy that most of the State Chief Ministers have appreciated my ideas through their communications to me. I do hope they will give practical shape to some of my humble suggestions.

(Courtesy: YOJANA)

An Indian Who Heard Lenin

By ALOIS FILIPENKO

At a library.

"Stop! It was here that I heard Lenin speak in the spring of 1921", exclaimed Shaukat Usmani while we were passing through the House of Trade Unions where V. I. Lenin had spoken in March 1921 at the 10th Congress of the Bolshevik Party.

That meant that this gentleman was among those who listened to speech delivered by the leader of the soci list revolution.

Shaukat Usmani is not unknown in India. An active champion of freedom, altogether he spent 15 year in British colonial prisons (the conspiracy case of Kanpurin 1923 and of Meerut in 1929 and preventive detention during 1940-1945). During the past two decades, he has been a foreign correspondent of leading Indian newspapers, specialising in problems of the Middle East, and has written several books.

But millions of Soviet people learned of him only recently, when the PRAVDA featured an interview given by Usmani.

Shaukat Usmani was born in Bikaneer, the son of a stonemason. By the age of 18 he had already joined the underground struggle and suffered imprisonment. It was a difficult time, fraught with danger, and sometimes with mortal risk. But recalling their youth which always seem to them to have been a happy time:

"We burned with the des re to give everything we had to the struggle—our lives too, if necessary. But, frankly speaking, we did not then know how to go about our work, how to promote our cause. Then came reports that in the distant north, in Russia a socialist revolution had taken place."

The colonial powers tried to prevent all news of the historical unfolding beyond the Himalayas from reaching India. But the people were anxious to get news. That great name Lenin—was spoken more frequently by Usmani's comrades-in-arms.

Shaukat Usmani was gripped with the desire to meet Vladimir

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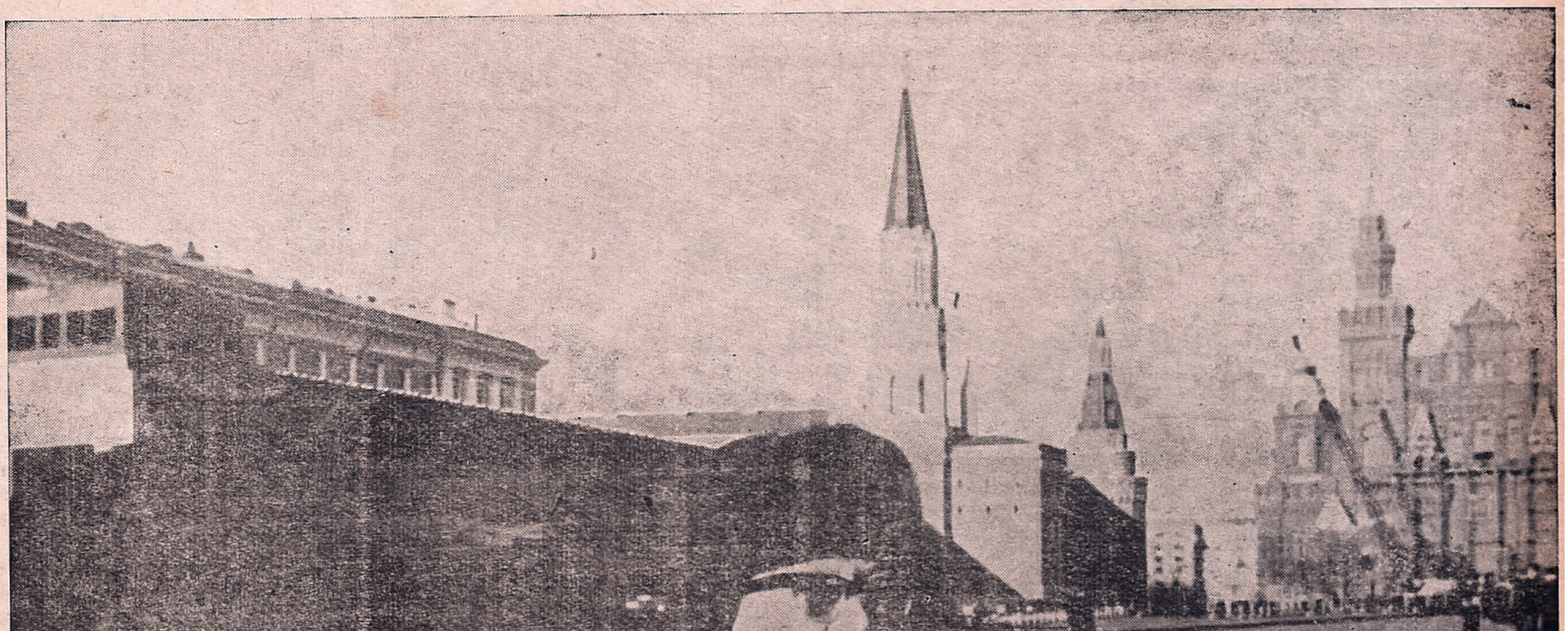

Mr. Shaukat Usmani in Moscow.

Taking a leisurely walk in a garden.

From page 11

Ilyich Lenin, to learn the revolutionary truth, to see Red Russia with his own eyes.

But it took some time before he was able to realise his wish. At tast, towards the end of July 1920, a group of 82 young Indian revolutionaries set out on weeks of travaliing along caravan routes towards the north, surmounting turbulent rivers and snowy mountain passes till they reached the city of Termez. There the Indians immediately found themselves in the very crucible of sttuggle for the establishment of Soviet power in Turkestan. Supported by the British imperialists, the Emir of Burkhara had started a bloody war against the Soviets and against the people of those areas who firmly supported the Soviets.

As the Indians arrived in Kerki from Termez, the city was surrounded by the counter-revolutionary Basmachi bands. For a time, the defenders of Kerki were in a minority. At that crucial hour the group of Indians approached the revolutionary command with the request that they should be issued rifles and sent to military posts. Their request was granted.

In December 1920 Shaukat Usmani and a numbar of other Indian comrades got an opportunity to proceed from Turkestan to Moscow for studies. Usmani made many friends in the lecture-halls and hostels of the university. Though they spoke different languages, they all believed in a common cause.

After returning from Soviet Russia Shaukat Usmani wrote his book (From Peshawar to Moscow,) recounting what he had seen, the Leninist decrees and the gains of the October Revolution. The colonial authorities placed his books on the "black list" of proscribed literature. But the truth about the October Revolution had already been spread all over Hindustan.

In 1926 Usmani visited Soviet Russia again to take part in the work of the Sixth Congress of the Comintern in Moscow. At that time the people of the Soviet Union were laying the foundations of a socialist economy.

Again, on returning home, Shaukat Usmani told the people of India the truth about the first land of socialism, about the materiallation of Lenin's ideas, and about the society of the new type where there were no oppressors or oppressed. Then followed years of underground revolutionary struggle interspersed with years of imprisonment. When India achieved independence, his long years of reporting from London and Cairo began.

In the autumn of 1975 Shaukat Usmani visited the Soviet Union for the third time. His colleagues, the Soviet journalists invited him to a month's tour over the country. Usmani chose the route of Moscow-Leningrad-Baku-Dushanbe-Ashkhabad-Kerki-Tashkent-Moscow—the places he had seen half a century ago.

Printed and Published for the Free India Private Ltd., by G. Rangarajan at the Free India Press, 77, General Patters Road, Mount Road, Madras-600002. Editor: D. Krishnamurthy.